1 2 3 4 5	Brian T. Rekofke Ross P. White Witherspoon, Kelley, Davenport & Toole 1100 US Bank Building 422 West Riverside Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 624-5265 Attorneys for Church Defendants and Donald C. Fossum		
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7 8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON		
9	THOMAS A. WAITE,		
10	Plaintiff,	Case No.: CV-05-399-EFS	
11	VS.		
12	THE CORPORATION OF THE	CHURCH DEFENDANTS AND DONALD C. FOSSUM'S	
13	PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN	
14	SAINTS, a Utah corporation; THE CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDENT	SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY	
15	OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, a Utah	JUDGMENT	
16	corporation; DONALD C. FOSSUM; and STEVEN D. BRODHEAD,		
17	Defendants.		
18		DELIEF COLICIE	
19	I. NATURE OF THE CASE		
20	While a volunteer missionary for The C	·	
21	Saints, (the "Church"), Thomas Waite was riding unrestrained in the bed of a		
22	Church-owned pickup truck driven by another missionary, Donald Fossum.		
23	When the truck was "T-boned" at a 4-way stop by Steven Brodhead's car, Mr.		
24	Waite was ejected and suffered significant injuries.		
25	Mr. Waite has sought and received a substantive ruling that Washington's		
26	seatbelt statute applies and that his failure to wear a seatbelt while in the bed of		
27		,	
28	MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 1 G\C\C\chirch of Jesus Christ 14061\Waite 3\Pleadings\Motion SJ re Specific Claims\Memo in Support of SJ re Specific Claims FINAL .wpd		

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the truck was not negligent. Based on this ruling, the Court has held that evidence of Mr. Waite's violation of Church policies, rules, or training relating to riding in vehicles while a missionary, and his own written agreement promising to not ride unrestrained may not be offered at trial as proof of his comparative fault.

The Church defendants and Fossum now move via summary judgment for the benefit of the same evidentiary ruling as to them. Simply put, if Mr. Waite cannot be at fault for riding unrestrained in the bed of the pickup, then Defendants cannot be at fault for somehow failing to prevent Mr. Waite from riding unrestrained in the bed of the pickup. Therefore, Plaintiff's claims for breach of a fiduciary duty and the alleged failure of the Church to have adequate safety policies, procedures, rules, training, direction, or supervision resulting in Mr. Waite's riding in the bed of the pickup cannot be advanced and should be dismissed.

This motion should be granted for three reasons. First, since the Court's seatbelt statute ruling shields Mr. Waite from any and all comparative negligence claims, he cannot now use the statute and this court's ruling, given him as a shield, as a sword to claim that his injuries were due the Church's failure to have adequate safety policies, rules and training which the Court has excluded. Second, the seatbelt statute created no duty on Fossum or the Church defendants to make Mr. Waite wear a seatbelt. Third, Mr. Waite's claims for breach of a fiduciary duty and inadequate Church training, supervision, policies and protection of its missionaries are barred by the First Amendment.

II. FACTS

Mr. Waite alleges in his Complaint (Ct. Rec. 1) that he had a "special 1. relationship" with the Church which made the Church his fiduciary. Complaint,

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1	¶ 7.2 - 7.3.		
2	2. Based on the "expectations" of a fiduciary relationship, Mr. Waite		
3	claims that he, "could not and did not question riding in the bed of the canopied		
4	pickup truck". Complaint, ¶ 7.4.		
5	3. Mr. Waite further alleges that, "As a result of the negligent failure		
6	of Defendant LDS Church to adequately supervise, train, and otherwise protec		
7	plaintiff Thomas Waite, he suffered injuries and damages arising from this motor		
8	vehicle collision". Complaint, ¶ 7.5.		
9	4. Mr. Waite specifically claims that the Church was negligent as		
10	follows:		
11	"(a) The LDS Church knew or should have known that allowing		
12	missionaries to ride unrestrained in the bed of the canopied pickup truck greatly		
13	increased the likelihood of injury in the event of collision;"		
14	"(b) In failing to exercise reasonable care to protect its missionaries		
15	including Thomas Waite, by providing adequate transportation;"		
16	"(c) In failing to have a policy in place prohibiting missionaries from riding		
17	in beds of pickups or for having a policy which created the inference that such		
18	conduct was acceptable;"		
19	"(d) For failure to exercise reasonable care in the training of its drive		
20	missionaries;"		
21	"(e) In failing to exercise reasonable care in the entrustment of the pickup		
22	to defendant Fossum"		
23	Complaint ¶ 6.2.		
24	5. On February 27, 2007, Defendant served six contention		
25	interrogatories seeking the specific facts which Mr. Waite claimed supported each		
26	of the allegations in paragraphs 6.2 and 7.5 of the Complaint.		

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1	6. As to the Church defendants, the interrogatory answers for each			
2	specific allegation were identical:			
3	Mission leaders were aware that Donald Fossum was carrying			
4	Mission leaders were aware that Donald Fossum was carrying passengers in the bed of the pickup and failed to take any action to warn, train, or protect its missionaries, including Mr. Waite. Moreover, Mr. Waite was trained always to remain with a			
5	companion.			
6	Aff. of Rekofke, Exh. A.			
7	7. As to Mr. Fossum's alleged negligence, Mr. Waite answered:			
8	Donald Fossum received no training or direction regarding missionaries riding in the bed of the pickup to which he was assigned. He was neither advised to read the owner's manual nor the			
9	assigned. He was neither advised to read the owner's manual nor the warnings contained within the manual.			
10	Aff. of Rekofke, Exh. A.			
11 12	8. In its March 27, 2007, Order (Ct. Rec. 80) the Court held that:			
13	• RCW 46.61.688 creates a substantive rule of evidence.			
14	• Under Washington law, riding unrestrained in the bed of a			
15	pickup is not inherently risky.			
16	• The failure of Mr. Waite to use a seatbelt in the bed of the			
17	pickup could not be introduced as evidence of his			
18	comparative negligence, thereby barring a number of			
19	affirmative defenses, including assumption of risk, estoppel,			
20	and violation of Church training, rules and policies.			
21	III. ARGUMENT			
22	A. THE COURT'S PRIOR RULING REQUIRES DISMISSAL OF ALL CLAIMS REGARDING MR. WAITE'S RIDING IN THE BACK OF THE PICKUP.			
23	1. The Church Defendants and Fossum are Equally Entitled to the Benefit of the Court's Prior Ruling.			
24	As shown by Mr. Waite's allegations and discovery responses, all claims			
25	against Fossum and the Church are based on a breach of a fiduciary duty and their			
2627	failure by policy, rule, training, supervision, or otherwise to prevent Mr. Waite			
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from riding unrestrained in the bed of the pickup. In fact, as set forth in its response to Mr. Waite's seatbelt summary judgment motion, (Ct. Rec. 55-57) the Church provided substantial supervision, training, policies, rules and a even had a written contract with Mr. Waite regarding his safety while riding in vehicles as a missionary.

Mr. Waite sought and received a substantive ruling that he cannot be found negligent for riding unrestrained in the back of the truck, and that any evidence to the contrary in the form of the Church's policies, rules, training, etc., is not admissible.

That being the case, the Church and Fossum are entitled to the same benefit of this evidentiary ruling. Mr. Waite cannot be allowed to claim that his injuries were due to the Church's failure to have adequate safety policies, procedures, rules, training, etc., relating to riding in vehicles and then prevent the Church from introducing any evidence of its safety policies, rules, training, etc., relating to riding in vehicles. A shield is a shield, regardless of who holds it. The shield given to Mr. Waite in the Court's March 27, 2007, ruling is just that, a shield. It cannot now be used by him as a sword. Moreover, the shield provided by the court, is a shield for all, including the Church and Fossum. Otherwise, the shield granted Mr. Waite becomes his sword, and the Church and Fossum would stand defenseless.

B. DISMISSAL OF ALL CLAIMS REGARDING MR. WAITE'S RIDING UNRESTRAINED IS REQUIRED UNDER RCW 46.61.688.

1. The Statute Creates No Duty on the Church or Fossum.

Negligence rests on the premise that liability attaches whenever an actor deviates from a legally imposed duty. <u>Amend v. Bell</u>, 89 Wn.2d 124, 132, 570 P.2d 138 (1977). As shown below, the seatbelt statute, RCW 46.61.688 did not create a duty on Mr. Fossum or the Church to make Mr. Waite wear a seatbelt.

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Under RCW 46.61.688, each adult passenger and driver is required to wear his or her seatbelt while in a moving vehicle. The focus of the statute is on the duty to "wear" a seatbelt, that is, to fasten one's own seatbelt. The statute does not address whether a driver or vehicle owner must ensure that adult passengers wear their seatbelts. The statute only obliges a driver to ensure that those passengers under the age of 16 are restrained. RCW 46.16.688(4). By not including a similar provision making drivers responsible for adult passengers, the statute places responsibility for restraining on the individual. Thus, an adult unrestrained passenger, would be in violation of the statute, but the driver would not be responsible for that passenger's failure to do so.

Moreover, even if the statute did create a duty in the present case, Mr. Waite's claims must still be dismissed because the statute specifically prohibits negligence claims based on the failure to restrain. As this Court has already ruled, failure to comply with the requirements of 46.61.688(6) does not constitute negligence, nor may any failure to wear a seatbelt be admissible as negligence in any civil action.

Although the Legislature chose to encourage safety belt use by enacting a mandatory safety belt statute, it also chose to limit the ramifications of failure to comply. Under the plain language of the statute, any claim relating to a failure to restrain must be dismissed.

- C. THE FIRST AMENDMENT ALSO REQUIRES DISMISSAL OF THE BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY, AND FAILURE TO HAVE ADEQUATE POLICY AND TRAINING CLAIMS.
 - 1. Religious Training and Policies Are Protected By the First Amendment.

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution bars government involvement in disputes relating to the internal policies, training programs, and management of churches. *Turner v. Ch., Jesus Christ*, 18 SW. 3d 877, 889

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(Tex.App.-Dallas 2000); citing, Serbian E. Orthodox Diocese v. Milivojevich, 426 U.S. 696, 709 (1976).

It has been repeatedly held that Churches possess a fundamental right "to be free from government interference in their internal management and administration" *Combs v. Central Texas Annual Conference*, 173 F.3d 343, 350 (5th Cir. 1999), relying on, *E.E.O.C. v. Catholic University*, 83 F.3d 455, 462 (D.C. Cir. 1996) and the cases cited therein; *see also Dowd v. Society of St. Colombans*, 861 F.2d 761, 764 (1st Cir. 1988) (holding that First Amendment bars courts from dictating the medical and financial obligations of a religious organization to its missionaries).

2. <u>Church Training, Policies and Relationship With Missionaries Are All Religious Activities.</u>

In *Turner*, *supra*, an LDS Missionary sued the Church for injuries sustained while on a mission in Guatemala. *Turner*, 18 SW. 3d at 884. Turner alleged multiple negligent acts by the Church including:

- the Church failed to warn of known risks;
- the Church failed to adequately educate and train regarding risks;
- the Church had inadequate policies regarding missionary's health and welfare;
- the Church failed to provide with adequate protection to ensure safety. *Id*.

Each of these claims clearly implicated the Church's Missionary Training Program and alleged deficiencies in the same. *Id.* at 891. In dismissing Turner's claims via summary judgment the court held: "The entire Missionary Program, including the training program, is a religious activity." *Id.* The Court went on to hold:

Essentially, the Turners' claims allege that the Church inadequately

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trained Turner If the courts address these allegations and find for the Turners, then the courts will be ruling that the curriculum at the missionary training program left Turner unprepared *Id.* at 891-892.

To rule on this, the Court held, would require the Court to regulate the "activity of operating a mission" and to so rule would be an unconstitutional encroachment into the internal affairs of the Church. *Id* at 892.

3. <u>Turner's Analysis Applies and Bars Waite's Claims</u>.

Here, as in *Turner*, the Court is being asked to determine the nature of the relationship between the Church and its missionaries as well as the adequacy of the Church's policies for the protection and training of its missionaries. Like the *Turner* Court, this Court cannot examine the Church's policies and rule on the effectiveness of its missionary training program without regulating the Church's activity of operating its missions. This would be an unconstitutional interference into Church affairs.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the facts and law above, Church Defendant's and Fossum's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment should be granted and the claims alleged in the Complaint at paragraphs 6.2, 7.4 and 7.5 should be dismissed with prejudice.

DATED this _____ day of May, 2007.

WITHERSPOON, KELLEY, DAVENPORT & TOOLE

By:

Brian T. Rekofke, WSBA No. 13260 Ross P. White, WSBA No. 12136 Attorneys for LDS and Donald Fossum

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
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3	I here	eby certify that on the Way and May, 2007:	
4	1	I alastus i calle Clad the Course in a CHUID CHI DETEND A NUES	
5	1.	I electronically filed the foregoing CHURCH DEFENDANTS AND DONALD C. FOSSUM'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS	
6		AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR	
7		PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT with the Clerk of the Court	
8		using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such	
9		filing to the following:	
10		(for Waite) Richard C. Eymann and Stephen L. Nordstrom;	
11		(for Brodhead) Andrew C. Smythe	
12	2.	I hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Postal Service	
13		the document to the following non-CM/ECF participants at the	
14		address listed below: None.	
15	3.	I hereby certify that I have hand delivered the document to the	
16		following participants at the addresses listed below: None.	
17			
18			
19			
20		Kimberley L. Hunter, Legal Assistant	
21		Witherspoon, Kelley, Davenport & Toole, P.S.	
22		422 W. Riverside Ave., #1100 Spokane, WA 99201-0300	
23		Phone: 509-624-5265 Fax: 509-478-2728	
24		kimh@wkdtlaw.com	
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